

# Allies Will Fight Russian Peace As Pact of Plunder

## Supreme Council Condemns Kaiser's Crimes in East

### Pledges War Will Go On to Victory

#### Seizure of Russian Lands Called Annexation in Thin Veil

LONDON, March 18.—The Supreme War Council of the Allies issued a statement to-night condemning German political crimes against the Russian and Rumanian peoples and refusing to acknowledge Germany's peace treaties with them, and also declaring: "We are fighting and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

The council's statement, which is issued through the Foreign Office, says: "The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Entente assembled in London feel it to be their solemn duty to take note of the political crimes, which, under the name of a German peace, have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarméd. Forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion that 'democratic peace' which it had failed to obtain by war. The results were that the intermediate armistice had not expired before the German command, though pledged not to alter the disposition of its troops, transferred them en masse to the Western front, and so weak did Russia find herself that she dared to raise no protest against this flagrant violation of Germany's pledged word.

Annexation in Disguise

"What followed was of like character, when 'the German peace' was translated into action. It was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence and the organization of Russian lands for Germany's profit, a proceeding which did not differ from annexation, because the word itself was carefully avoided."

The Foreign Office to-night issued a statement embodying a protest of the Entente Premiers and Foreign Ministers, assembled in London, against Germany's action, in the name of the German peace, toward the Russian people. The protest concludes: "Peace is loudly advertised, but under the guise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force."

"Peace treaties such as these we do not and cannot acknowledge. Our own ends are very different. We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

"As incidents of this long war unfold themselves before our eyes more and more clearly do we perceive that the battles for freedom are everywhere interdependent; that no separate enumeration of them is needed, and that in every case the single, but all-sufficient, appeal is to justice and right."

"Are justice and right going to win? In so far as the issue depends on battles yet to come, the nations whose fate is in the balance may surely put their trust in the armistice which, even under conditions more difficult than the present, have shown themselves more than equal to the greatest cause entrusted to their valor."

## Kaiser Hopes to Win on West Front

AMSTERDAM, March 17.—"I have strong hope that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will soon win for us complete victory on the Western front," reads a message sent by Emperor William to the Pomeranian Provincial Council, as quoted in "The Lokal-Anzeiger" of Berlin.

## Japan Ready To Send Army Into Siberia

### Begins Negotiations for Commandeering Merchant Vessels

(By a Japanese Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Mobilization orders have been issued to an army division of Japan, according to

## Whitman Aids Dry Cause in Late Message

### Indirectly Urges Ratification of Federal Prohibition Amendment

#### Referendum Plan Likened to Tweed's Legislature Cannot Pass Responsibility to People, Says Governor

[Staff Correspondence]

ALBANY, March 18.—Governor Whitman rushed to the rescue of the drys to-night by sending a message to the Assembly indirectly urging it to ratify the Federal bone dry amendment.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, from the rostrum likened the measure to the action of a man who would lock the stable door after the horse was stolen. He said the Governor was asked to send such a message last Tuesday, but refused. Eliot Tuckerman, of New York, who has assumed the leadership of the wets in the Assembly, said that the Governor exceeded his power in "dictating

# Helferich Demands An Economic Peace; Puts Victory First

AMSTERDAM, March 18.—In a speech before the Import Trades' Association Dr. Karl Helferich, formerly Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, accusing Great Britain of waging war for an economic overthrow of German world competition, asserted that things had turned out differently than Great Britain had expected.

"By means of the U-boat war," he said, "we laid the axe to the root of Great Britain's strength with incomparably greater effectiveness than did Napoleon with his continental intervention. But we must not overlook the fact that Great Britain has executed her economic programme. By breaking all laws relative to contraband and blockade, she severed our overseas traffic with the outer world. By the institution of her blacklist, by intimidation and violence, by her application of the thumb-screw of blockade she also retarded economic intercourse by our mutual neighbors with us."

After referring to what he called "Lloyd George's blasphemous in the name of freedom at the City Temple" and his "daring at the moment of the operation of Holland to halt the free-coming of peoples as a war aim well pleasing to God," Dr. Helferich concluded:

"The peace which we need above all is an economic peace. We have, however, first, to win, if it must be, then the German people will endure this final extreme test. We will not accept restoration for all violation of law and indemnification for all damage done, we will meet the plan of differentiation with a demand for the most favored nation treatment and equal rights; the plan of exclusion and a demand for the open door and free seas, and the threat of blockade of raw materials with a demand for the delivery of raw materials."

# Dutch Ships Will Be Taken Over To-day

## Holland's Counter Proposal Rejected by U. S. and Allies

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The counter proposal of the Netherlands government concerning the use by the United States and the Allies of Dutch tonnage now in their waters was said to-day to be unacceptable, and plans went forward for the requisitioning to-morrow of 500,000 tons of shipping.

The complete text of the counter proposal of the Hague government was received here to-day. It agreed to the taking over of the tonnage desired by America and the Allies, provided it should not be employed in the war zones. The semi-ultimatum of the negotiators at London to the Dutch authorities required a reply by to-day, and it was not originally intended to requisition the vessels until after to-day, it was learned at the War Trade Board.

Eighty Vessels To Be Seized

Contrary to previous reports, it was asserted authoritatively that the total amount of tonnage which would become available under the joint action of the Allies and America in seizing Dutch shipping would be in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons only, that being declared a fair estimate of the

## Our Troops, In Raid, Learn Foe's Secrets

### New Rifle Device Found and Will Be Copied

#### Patrol Parties Active at Night

##### Germans Shell One Point Trying to Separate American Positions

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 17.—An American patrol last night entered the enemy trenches at one end of the sector and penetrated them for some distance without difficulty. Much valuable information was gathered. As they were about ready to return they established contact with the enemy, who opened fire with a machine gun. The Americans jumped to a safe position and hurled grenades at the enemy gunners, silencing the gun.

Returning to the American side of No Man's Land, the raiders brought back with them a German rifle breech protected by a metallic cover and a snap clip cover, both of which operate quickly and efficiently. Officers declared it was the best thing of the kind they had ever seen for protecting rifles. The mechanism was turned over to the intelligence department with a recommendation that the attachment be furnished the American troops.

Artillery Is Active

Another patrol on the other end of the sector reported that the enemy first line was held strongly. While the raiders were inspecting the German positions the enemy fired upon them several times with rifles and machine guns, which are unusual at that point.

American artillery bombarded effectively billets, troops and new enemy works at Lahayville, St. Bausant, the village of Montsec, Richécourt, in the Quart de Reserve, along the Pannes-Monsard road and a considerable body of troops northwest of Buxieres. They also battered to pieces another battery of gas projectors, which had been set up in a double line of trenches.

The enemy has shelled various parts of American positions rather heavily, many gas shells being mixed with high explosives. Some American soldiers who happened to be near or who walked through the shelled areas afterward said there were indications that the enemy was trying to isolate one of our positions will shell fire. The visibility was exceptionally good to-day and the weather was like summer. A great number of wagon trains and small groups of German troops were seen walking behind the enemy lines.

Sky Filled With Planes

Several times during the day the air was crowded with airplanes, and on one occasion several enemy machines were overhead at the same time. Airplanes from the rear of the American lines, carrying observers, maneuvered to get into contact with the enemy machines, but they were unsuccessful. American anti-aircraft guns drove off a number of enemy machines and kept the others high in the air.

American observers succeeded in accomplishing much work which the recent ground haze had prevented. They obtained badly wanted photographs and observed certain things back of the German lines.

American troops in the Lunville sector have been subjected to fairly heavy bombardments during the last twenty-four hours, but have been giving the enemy as much as received. Patrols at two points established contact with the enemy last night and early this morning. After brief firing the Germans retired.

American soldiers still are holding the Mecklenburg trench, taken two days ago and which it is now permitted to name. The anti-aircraft guns east of Lunville were extremely busy to-day in driving off enemy airplanes.

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(By The Associated Press)

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### Will Mark Beginning of Campaign Against War Obstruction

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The arrest of this man and proceedings against others are expected to mark the beginning of a government move against various war opponents, who under the guise of pacifists, have been exerting themselves in the interest of a pro-German peace.

According to the current report, the man who now faces arrest had more than local fame as an educator before he blossomed forth as the leader of one of the most radical schools of thought in the East. More recently he has figured prominently in the affairs of the notorious People's Council and as the author of various works specifically calculated to interfere with the operations of the draft act, with the various Liberty loans and the national war programme as a whole.

Talked About "Plutocracy"

This has been done by picturing the war as a great profiteering enterprise on the part of "the plutocracy" through which to clinch its grip on the United States and by describing the draft act as the machine by which it is proposed to fasten upon the United States an enormous army modeled on the lines of the German system.

The draft was also described as the entering wedge by which the "plutocrats" will be enabled to conscript help for their various enterprises and the importation of coolie and other cheap labor. Out of all this "the industrial revolution" of the industrial nations, were to coin billions at the expense of the workers, and escape bankruptcy, which, they charged, the nation faced as a result of its loans to Europe prior to America's entrance into the war.

Some of these works have been suppressed, while others freely circulate through the Rand School and other institutions where the advocates of a pro-German peace forego their denunciations of the war and discuss ways and means by which the part of the United States in it may be limited to a minimum. They have also been circulated through the mails.

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New York Pacifists To Be Halted

The visits of these persons, many of them holding salaried positions in radical societies and peace movements, to the Federal Building synchronized, according to the reports current yesterday, with the decision of the Department of Justice in Washington that the so-called pacifists in New York had gone quite far enough in their efforts to hinder the government and that it was high time to call a halt. This decision is said to have been the result of the examination of documents seized by United States officers in this and other cities in the last few months, and evidence collected in the prosecution of various cases of draft dodging.

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## German Gas Projectors

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 15 (delayed).—American artillery last night again bombarded supposed gas projectors detected in the German lines northwest of Toul. Photographs taken later showed the complete destructiveness of their gunfire. The enemy replied rather weakly, but maintained frequent periods of fire during the night.

There has been no infantry activity except the usual patrol through No Man's Land, and these reported no brushes with the enemy.

The German artillery fire has been decreasing in intensity to a certain extent, indicating that the enemy finds it too costly to keep up with the sustained American fire. A few German snipers were busy during last night and to-day, but they got no victims. A high wind is interfering with aerial activity, although observation conditions are good.

## New England Troops Along Chemin-des-Dames

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 17.—The American troops who have been in action along the Chemin-des-Dames are a division composed exclusively of New England units. The division contains units from all New England states, troops from Massachusetts having been especially active.

The identification of these troops up to this time has been prohibited by the censor. The restriction was removed when it was discovered that "The Stars and Stripes," a newspaper published by, for and of the troops of the American expeditionary forces, had contained in its latest edition a story disclosing their identity.

## Germany Blocked Agreement

Germany, it was learned on excellent authority, has blocked the negotiations between Holland and the inter-Allied representatives at London, preventing by threats of stopping all traffic between Holland and the outside world the reaching of an agreement satisfactory to all the countries concerned. Afterward Germany favored a compromise, desiring not to force the complete isolation of Holland, fearing in that event the loss of exportations from Holland.

Comments in influential Dutch newspapers to the effect that Holland would be satisfied with the taking over of Dutch shipping by the Allies, provided ships lost would be replaced and that they be not used in the war zones, were taken to indicate that feeling in Holland is not bitter against the action.

(Plans for taking over Dutch ships in New York harbor—on page 6.)

## Referendum Veto Intimated

The Governor intimated that if the Legislature, as seems likely, should refuse to ratify the Federal amendment and pass a referendum measure, he would veto it.

The Governor said the only precedent for a referendum on the Federal amendment was conceived by Tweed when the Fifteenth Amendment, giving negroes the vote, had been transmitted to the various Legislatures for action. "It is inconceivable to me," said the Governor, "that the method devised by Tweed to defeat the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or at least for the purpose of avoiding the performance of a plain duty imposed by that instrument, should be adopted to-day by the Legislature of New York for the same purpose."

The Governor's message is as follows: "I desire to communicate with your honorable body on the subject of a proposed so-called referendum to the voters of the state on the question of the ratification of the resolution of Congress submitting an amendment to

## Fear U. S. Would Deny Loans May Halt Japan Plan

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## Two German Plots Exposed; Bernstorff's Hand Is Shown; 3 Women and 3 Men Seized

### American Troops Hunt for Spy Who Flashed Signal to the Enemy

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 17.—American intelligence officers report evidence leading to the belief that possibly a spy may be at work within the American lines northwest of Toul. Early this morning an American sentry saw flashes of a signal light from a window facing the enemy lines. He fired through the window and dashed into the house, but failed to find any one.

Four hours earlier some important telephone wires within the American lines were found to have been cut.

## Noted Leader Will Describe Of Pacifists To Be Arrested Labor Abroad

### Will Mark Beginning of Campaign Against War Obstruction

One of the best known war obstructionists in the United States will soon be taken into custody on the charge of violating the espionage act, according to a report that was current in the corridors of the Federal Building yesterday.

The arrest of this man and proceedings against others are expected to mark the beginning of a government move against various war opponents, who under the guise of pacifists, have been exerting themselves in the interest of a pro-German peace.

According to the current report, the man who now faces arrest had more than local fame as an educator before he blossomed forth as the leader of one of the most radical schools of thought in the East. More recently he has figured prominently in the affairs of the notorious People's Council and as the author of various works specifically calculated to interfere with the operations of the draft act, with the various Liberty loans and the national war programme as a whole.

Talked About "Plutocracy"

This has been done by picturing the war as a great profiteering enterprise on the part of "the plutocracy" through which to clinch its grip on the United States and by describing the draft act as the machine by which it is proposed to fasten upon the United States an enormous army modeled on the lines of the German system.

The draft was also described as the entering wedge by which the "plutocrats" will be enabled to conscript help for their various enterprises and the importation of coolie and other cheap labor. Out of all this "the industrial revolution" of the industrial nations, were to coin billions at the expense of the workers, and escape bankruptcy, which, they charged, the nation faced as a result of its loans to Europe prior to America's entrance into the war.

Some of these works have been suppressed, while others freely circulate through the Rand School and other institutions where the advocates of a pro-German peace forego their denunciations of the war and discuss ways and means by which the part of the United States in it may be limited to a minimum. They have also been circulated through the mails.

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# Turkish Woman Believed to Have Directed Spy Work Here

## Mass of Papers And Codes Taken

### Second Group Was Active in Planning an Uprising in India

In two raids yesterday men of the Secret Service swept into custody six persons believed to be the principal actors in two gigantic plots that German intrigue has been engineering in this country. By their action the Federal officials have uncovered a chain of espionage reaching back to the former German Ambassador, Johann von Bernstorff.

They also have disclosed what is believed to have been an attempt to alienate Japan and the United States, and at the same time bring about an uprising among the inhabitants of British India, in which the Bolsheviks were to have cooperated.

So far as is known the alleged spies arrested yesterday worked in two more or less distinct groups. The leader of one group, whose duty apparently has been to obtain information concerning America's military preparations, is a Turkish woman, Mme. Despin Davidovitch Storch, divorced wife of a French army officer and known in the capitals of Europe under any one of a half dozen names. Since the outbreak of the war, it is said, she has been active in Paris, London, Madrid, Lisbon and New York.

With her were arrested young Baron de Beville, son of a loyal Frenchman now a resident here; Mme. Charlotte Nix, who has acknowledged that she has been in the pay of Bernstorff, and a man who says he is Count Robert de Clairmont. All will be deported to France with the exception of Mme. Nix, who will be sent back to Italy, whence she came to this country. A mass of code material and other valuable papers have also been confiscated.

Two Arrests in Second Group

The other group arrested yesterday consisted of Sallendra Nath Ghose, a Hindu, who already has been indicted in San Francisco for conspiracy, and Miss Agnes Smedley, an American, who has been lecturing on radical subjects. It is said that for some time this couple, with the assistance of others still at large, have been doing everything in their power to stir up trouble in Asia. They have been corresponding with the Bolshevik authorities in Russia and have been in conference with officials of South American republics in hope of gaining aid for their plans there.

Federal agents who have been working on the case of Mme. Storch and her associates believe that she has directed the activities of many of the Kaiser's agents in all parts of the world since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The other prisoners are the young Baron Henri de Beville, scion of a reputable French family who was duped by Mme. Storch, according to government agents, has been living at the Hotel Woodward for some time with his father, the Baron de Beville, a loyal Frenchman, who is shocked by the arrest of his son for a crime against France; Mme. Charlotte Nix, a woman born in Berlin, and a man describing himself as the Count Robert de Clairmont, who lives at 44 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mme. Nix has made her headquarters at the Hotel Nederland.

All will be deported to France for trial, with the exception of Mme. Nix, who came to this country from Italy. She will be turned over to the Italian authorities.

Work on Case Three Weeks

The four arrests were the result of the untiring efforts of Charles De